

Weekly Market Report

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Special market letter from Nye & Buchanan Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, South Omaha, Neb.

South Omaha, Aug. 15.—We had cattle here Tuesday good enough to have fetched \$6.00. While they were very good they were not the best. Receipts continue light again this week, to the surprise of all, and as a result the market is strong and 10 to 15 cents higher. With the bumper corn crop practically assured farmers are commencing to inquire for feeders and as prices of corn go lower the demand will increase. We look for heavier receipts of cattle next week. We quote:

Choice steers\$5.80@6.25
 Fair to good\$5.00@5.80
 Common to fair\$4.40@5.00
 Bulls and stags\$2.00@4.00
 Choice feeders\$4.00@4.50
 Fair to good\$3.00@3.90
 Grass cows\$2.00@3.75
 Veal calves\$4.50@5.50

The slump in the hog market still continues. It has been worse in Chicago than here and our prices have been about on a level with them and in some cases higher. Range \$5.65 to \$6.07 1-2.

There is beginning to be a little weakness manifest in the sheep market this week and the demand for these feeders at high prices is not quite so keen. We expect to see them sell nearer in proportion to the mutton sheep during the next few weeks.

Kansas City

Kansas City, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts 14,000 head. The market was steady to strong with a top at \$6.20, and the choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.50@6.20; fair to good \$4.00@5.40; western fed steers \$3.50@6.00; stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.60; native cows \$2.00@4.25; native heifers \$3.00@5.000; bulls \$2.00@3.25; calves \$2.50@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts 3,600 head. The market was steady to weak, with a top at \$6.10, and bulk of sales \$5.95@6.05; heavy \$5.75@5.95; packers \$5.90@6.05; lights \$5.75@6.10; pigs \$5.00@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts 9,500 head. The market was steady and active, with lambs, \$6.00@7.50; sheep and yearlings \$4.50@5.40; western fed yearlings \$5.00@6.00, western fed sheep, \$4.25@5.25; stockers and feeders \$3.75@5.00.

Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500. Market steady with common to prime steers \$3.75@6.75; cows and heifers \$2.60@5.35; bulls \$2.00@4.50; calves \$3.00@7.00; stockers and feeders \$2.60@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000. Market 5c higher on lights and slow on others; choice to prime heavy \$6.00@6.05; medium to good heavy \$5.85@5.95; butcher weights \$6.00@6.20; good to choice heavy mixed, \$5.80@6.00; packers \$5.50@5.90; pigs \$5.50@6.10.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000. Market steady with sheep \$4.25@5.75; yearlings \$5.00@6.35; lambs \$6.00@7.85.

St. Joseph

South St. Joseph, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts 3,147. Market steady to weak, with natives \$4.50@6.10; cows and heifers \$1.50@5.00; stockers and feeders \$3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 7,900. Market steady to 5c lower, with lights \$5.95@6.10; medium and heavy \$5.80@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,130 head. The market was steady to weak.

Omaha Grain Market

Omaha, Aug. 15.—Wheat was fractionally lower and so were oats. Corn

was steady. There were only a few samples on the tables and trade was light.

Receipts and shipments were 35 cars of wheat in and 152 out, 47 cars of corn in and 71 out, 6 cars of oats in and 8 out.

Inspections were 96 cars in and 71 out.

Cash prices:

Wheat—No. 2 hard, 65 1-2@66; No. 3 hard, 63 1-2@64 1-2; No. 4 hard 62 @63c.

Corn—No. 2 45 1-2c; No. 3 yellow 45 1-2c@45 3-4c; No. 3 white 46 1-2c.

Oats—No. 3 30c; No. 3 white 30 1-2; No. 4 white 30c.

Rye—No. 2 51 1-2c; No. 3 57c.

Kansas City

Kansas City, Aug. 15.—Wheat—September 64 5-8; December 67 1-8; May 71 1-8c; cash No. 2 hard 67@68 1-2; No. 2 red 65@67; No. 3 67.

Corn—September 44 1-2; December 40 1-4; May 40 3-8; cash No. 2 mixed 45 1-2@46; No. 2 white 48 1-4; No. 3 48c.

Oats—No. 2 white 36 1-4; No. 2 mixed 32@32 1-2.

Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Aug. 15.—Wheat—September 70 5-8; December 72 1-4c; No. 1 hard 76; No. 1 northern 75c; No. 2 northern 73 1-2c.

Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Wheat No. 2, spring 70@76; No. 2 red 70 1-2@71 3-4c.

Corn—No. 2 50 1-2c; No. 3 yellow 52 1-2c.

Oats—No. 2 31c; No. 2 white 32 1-2 @33; No. 3 white 30 1-4@32.

Rye—No. 2 57 1-2c.

Barley—Good feeding 38 1-2@41; malting fair to choice 43@46.

Flax seed—No. 1 \$1.07 1-2; No. 1 northwestern \$1.11.

Visible Supply of Grain

New York, Aug. 15.—Special cables and telegraphic communications received by Bradstreets show the following changes in available supplies compared with previous account:

Wheat—United States and Canada east of the Rockies, increase 3,138,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe decreased 2,400,000; total supply increased 783,000 bushels.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decreased 1,140,000.

Oats—United States and Canada east of the Rockies, increased 1,305,000.

STATE FAIR NOTES

The State Horticultural Society will endeavor to eclipse the record of all former years in their exhibit of fruits and flowers at the State Fair, first week in September. Many new ideas have been elaborated upon and a practical demonstration will be made of many an enterprising man's theories. The seedless apple will be here on exhibition—one dream of the horticulturist is here realized. The pitless plum has not yet arrived but the Society will be pleased to meet and compare notes with the man who thinks he has the proper idea of evolving such a horticultural wonder. A free sample of Nebraska grown fruit will be distributed to every visitor in horticultural hall on Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Fat Stock man will be in all his glory at the coming State Fair, Sept. 3rd to 7th, along side his brother with the fine Pure Bred Stock, and a riple of good nature already over-spreads the countenance of both as they contemplate the pleasing prospect of the sales they will gather in; the friends they will meet and the pleasant outing they will have at the Fair, when "the harvest days are over."

We publish in this issue a large cut of the Omaha Commercial College. This is one of the oldest commercial schools in the west. It was founded by Rohrbough Bros., in 1884. It has always been a progressive school. The new building was completed last year. It is very complete in all of its appointments. Besides a number of large school rooms it contains a well equipped gymnasium; a society hall used for various school purposes and a beautiful auditorium large enough to seat the entire school. This handsome structure is located within one block of the City Hall and about the same distance from the Court House. Last year students from twenty-seven states and territories were enrolled at the Omaha Commercial College.



The Omaha Commercial College, located at 19th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb. Cost, including site and equipments, \$100,000. Rohrbough Bros., proprietors.

Seven large barns, each containing 60 stalls, full of the choice cattle. Thirteen swine barns, each containing 38 pens with 110 additional temporary pens; four horse barns, each containing 38 stalls filled with the very choicest stallions to be found in the United States, and a large sheep barn 66x100 filled with the best types exhibited. My farmer friend, this is what you can see at the State Fair, Lincoln, Sept. 3rd to 7th. It will pay every farmer of this county to attend, for here you will receive inspiration to improve your herds. The improvement of the individual means the improvement of our community and we are for the upbuilding of this county and the State of Nebraska.

Twenty-four counties have already asked for space for their County Collective Exhibits in Agricultural Hall at the 1906 State Fair, the first week in September. This is great.

Those who attend the State Fair will have an opportunity to see a real Western League professional game of base ball between Lincoln and Sioux City clubs whom the fair management have secured to play before the Grand Stand at the race track on Sept. 4th and 5th.

Every baseball "fan" or "fannie" in the State of Nebraska have heard of "Ducky" Holmes, the manager of the Lincoln baseball club. Many of these will have an opportunity of observing this ex-Chicago league player in action at the State Fair Grounds the mornings of Sept. 4th and 5th.

Is it not worth going miles to see more than 100 Draft Stallions, 400 head of Fat Pedigreed Cattle and 1,500 head of the best show hogs in the west? If you think so, do not miss the State Fair at Lincoln, Sept. 3 to 7. One fare plus 50 cents.

Cinder walks have been laid between all the principal buildings so that hereafter there will be an absence of "mud wading" at our State Fair the first week in September.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Farmers Will Probably Not Be Allowed to Distil.

The government regulation for the

manufacture and sale of alcohol which is to be used in the industries will not be issued before October 1, but several things are already known about the intentions of the government. A correspondent of "The Iron Age" says that the impression prevails in some parts of the country that any farmer may make alcohol on his own premises from surplus grain, fruits, vegetable refuse, etc., have it denatured by an official of the government and employ it to run an engine to operate his agricultural machinery or for heat and light. According to that authority, domestic distillation will not be permitted.

Every producer of grain alcohol designed to be denatured will be obliged to comply with all the laws and regulations which now govern the manufacture of taxable spirits. The minimum capacity of a distillery will be 500 proof gallons daily, a requirement that will apparently shut the farmer out of the manufacture of alcohol, except in a very few isolated cases. The regulations will further provide that before the alcohol is withdrawn from the distillery warehouse it shall be denatured in the presence of an authorized government officer, with an approved denaturing material which renders it unfit for the use as a beverage, such material to be furnished by the distiller at his own cost.

It is quite possible that in certain agricultural sections, especially in the great grain district of the Northwest, co-operative distilleries may be established in which the farmers in the surrounding country may have their surplus products worked up into alcohol at cost. It is considered probable, however, that the use of such cheap raw materials as molasses and the by-products of beet sugar manufacture will enable the large commercial distilleries to produce denatured spirits at a price so low that the farmers, even in the most remote regions, will find it more profitable to buy their spirits than to distil them.

It is to soon yet to make any estimate about prices, but there seems to be a good chance that alcohol can be obtained in most parts of the country as cheaply as gasoline next year—say, for 20 cents a gallon or less—except perhaps in the East.